## Solved Problems

(Fixed bias circuit) did it is and interest of it of it of the (IO-6mA) O year in in it on it of the (IO-6mA) O year in in it on it of the (IO-6mA) O year in it on it of the (Vet - 4V) of (Vet - 3V)) of (Vet - 3V)) of (Vet - 3V)

RB ELB TE = 6m A

VCC = 10V

RB ELB TE = 6m A

VCE = 4V

منطسه قانو بر لیرشوه للحید فی لمار بسم المحمد و لما لمث

Vcc - Icke - VcE - 0 => Vcc - VcE = Icke

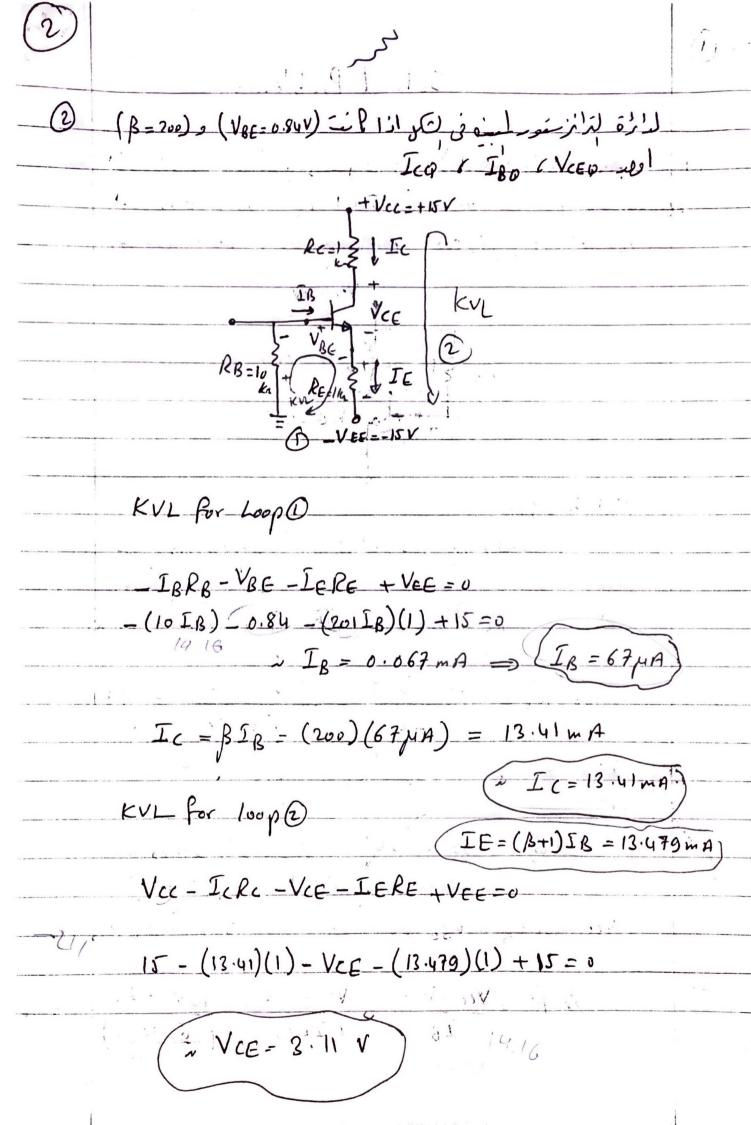
00 Rc = Vcc - VcE = 10V - 4V = 1kg

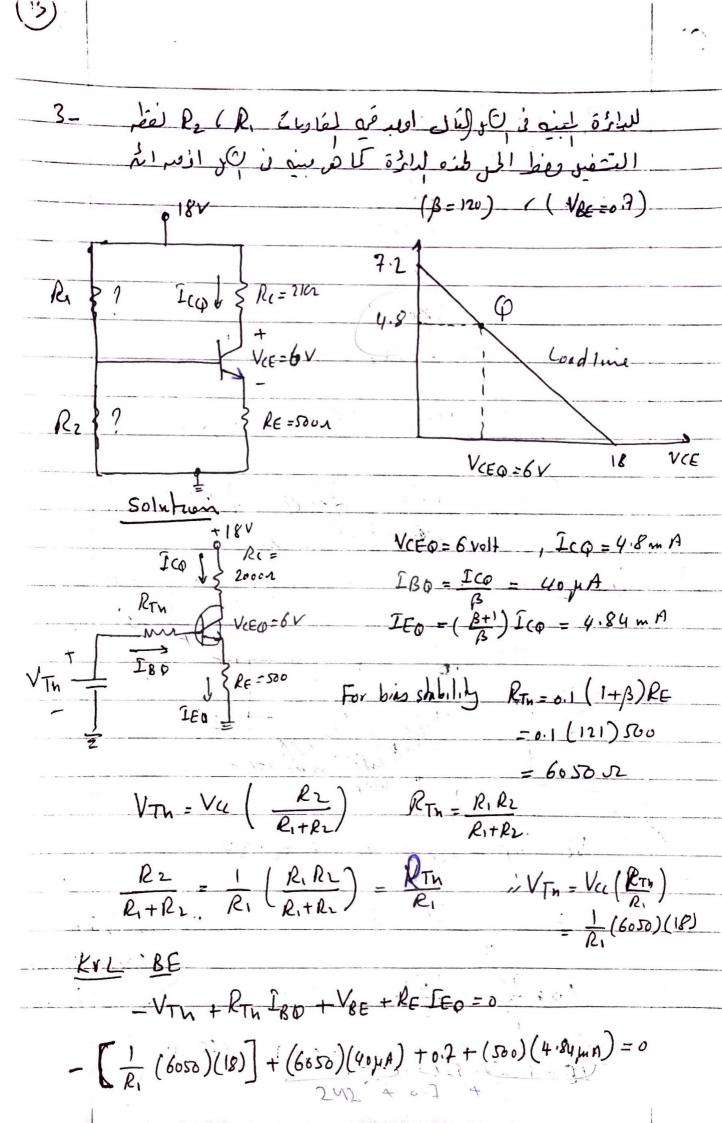
 $I_{\beta} = \frac{I_{c}}{\beta}$   $\mathcal{R}_{c} = I_{K} \Lambda$ 

سَفِيم عَانوم لَيْتُ وَلَيْهِ فَي لِـ سِي لِفَايدة و (كبايث

VCC - IBRB - VBE -0 => VCC - VBE = IBRB

IB (IC/B) ( 5 x10 1A)





وَيْنَ }

مثال: اطباطجيد (Vce) ولمتيار (Ic) لدائرة بجزلُ الجمد المبينه في الكلم، وذلك المرام المل لنقرين ١١٧٠ 39K2 IL SIOKA 10MF US

VCE B = 140

RA SOMF الحل : -Testing BRE > 10 Rz (140)(1.5 KN) > 10 (3.9 KN) (satisfied) ok. 210 Kn > 39 Kn  $V_{B} = V_{CC} \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} = (27V) \frac{(3.9 \text{kn})}{3.9 \text{kn} + 3.9 \text{kn}} = 2V$ سرها الله (VTn) المارى لعنه المحيد (VTn) إذى سعم المعول في وأنير الل الدفير VE = VB - VBE = 2V - 0.7V = 1.3V I(Q=IE = VE = 1.3V = 0.867 mA

## Design operations

التحليك

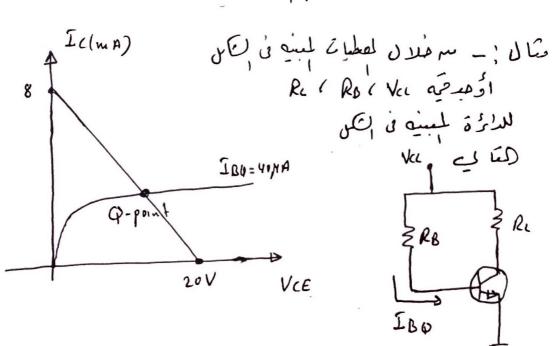
لقد تناولغا في شرجنا الساح، طريم تحليل لبوائر الالكروريم، وبالقالى خارم كل فيم عنام لبائرة متم المحطاؤها وتيم اكل لايما و الجحدد و السارات ف الدائرة

التقميم

الله الم المتعميم للدوائر العارمية فالم المجمود ولمتبارات تمدد الما عنامر الماطون الدائرة وهذ الدائرة وهذ الدائرة وهذ ميطلب تدريرها مكريقل المتطلب

- آ منم دميم طوام لمنبائط لإمار دند ولهنام لي ستخدم في للرئرة ولهنام ليم متخدم في للرئرة في منه دويته المعادلات للساسع للدوائر و لتعكات
- ﴿ فَهِ الْعَلَيْمِ لِمُسَاسِمِهِ إِلَى تَسَمَّرُمُ فَى مُكِسِ الدُوارِ مِنْ الْوَارِ مِنْ (مَا وَمَ ادْمِ ، قَانُومِ لَيَرِمُونَ الجهد - - - )

كَا يَقْلُبُ لِوَمِنَ نَعْهِمُ لِهِ جَلِينَ مَنْعُ نَعْهِمُ لِغُرْمِنَا يُ لَمِنْهِ مَنْ الرَّامِنَ عَلَيْمُ المُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللّلْمُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّ



Solution

$$(V_{CL}) \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20} \times \frac{1}{20}$$

standard resistor values

ما تندام الفارسات (standard) تكم المارة جماع تبارلفايدة (18)

)

$$- U - V_E = I_E R_E \cong I_C R_E$$

$$= (2mA)(1.2kA) = 2.4 V$$

$$= V_B = V_B + V_E = 0.7 V + 2.4 V = 3.1 V_0 / E$$

$$V_{\beta} = \frac{R_{\perp}}{R_{1}+R_{2}} V_{CC} = 3.1 V$$

$$324 \text{ Kr} = 3.1 \text{ R}_1 + 55.8 \text{ Kr}$$

$$3.1 \text{ R}_1 = 268.2 \text{ Kr} \implies R_1 = \frac{268.2 \text{ Kr}}{3.1}$$

$$= 86.52 \text{ Kr}$$

$$Rc = \frac{V_{Rc}}{I_C} = \frac{V(c - V_C)}{I_C}$$

standard values newcost to R1 are 82 and 91102 86.7 Kn = 4.7kl + 82kl ما يا منام مفاوسيم عبي لتاك على المنام فاوسيم شاك! \_ للائرة المبينة في إلى اذا كانت (٥٤ ع ٥٠) و (٧٥٤ = ١٠٠٠) الله الحد ، الحد من عدم الحد الحد الحد الحد الحد الحد الحدد

$$V_{CEQ} = \frac{V_{CC}}{2} = \frac{12V}{2} = 6V$$

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$$V_{CEQ} = \frac{V_{CC}}{2} = \frac{V_{C$$

$$I_{CQ} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEQ}}{R_C} = \frac{12 - 6}{2200} = 2.73 \text{ m/A}$$

$$IBO = \frac{IcO}{B} = \frac{2.73 \text{ mA}}{30} = 0.091 \text{ mA} = 91 \text{ MA}$$

$$\bar{I}_{R2} = \frac{V_{BE} - (-12)}{I_{00,000}} = \frac{0.7 + 12}{I_{00,000}} = \frac{12.7}{I_{00,000}} = 0.127 \text{ mA}$$

$$IR_{1} = IR_{2} + IB\varphi = 6.127 \text{ mA} + 0.091 \text{ mA} = 0.218 \text{ mA}$$

$$IR_{1} = IR_{2} + IB\varphi = 6.127 \text{ mA} + 0.091 \text{ mA} = 3.971$$

$$V_1 = I_{R_1} + I_{BQ} = 0.127 \text{mm}$$
  
 $V_1 = I_{R_1} R_1 + V_{BE} = (0.218 \text{mA})(15 \text{lm}) + 0.7 = 3.97 \text{V}$ 

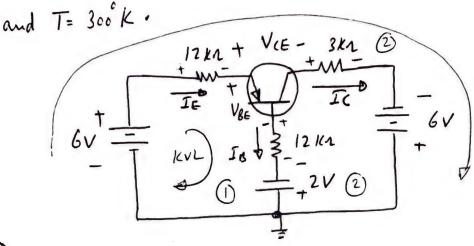
شال! - فَ لِلارْةَ لِبِينِهِ يُ إِنْ وَكَذِلا مُطْ لِمِلْ لَمَانِقُ لِرَائِزِ مَعْدِ حدد قيم كرس ١٤١٨ لتمتيم شبات لفظم لبتغيل اذا كانت (B=120) ( (VEB=0.7) Vcc=+18V A IC(mA) R, Ica & R = 2K2 7.2 Q-point ILG 4.8 3 Rz RE=5002 Vcc = 18V VCELV VCEQ = 6V س لئاں VCEQ=6V Icq = 4.8 nA  $\pi IB\phi = \frac{IC\phi}{B} = \frac{4.8 \text{mB}}{120} = 40 \mu B$  $IEQ = \left(\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}\right)IcQ = 4.84 \text{ m A}$ - 500 Λ IEQ 500 Λ For bias shability RTm = 0.1 (1+B)R6 = 6050 s RTy = R, Rz
R, +Rz VTn = Va Rz  $\frac{RL}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{RTH}{R_1} \approx V_{TH} = V_{CL} \left(\frac{RTH}{R_1}\right)$  $=\frac{1}{R}$  (6050)(18) - VTn + RTn IBQ + VBE + RE IEQ = 0  $R_2 = \frac{6.05 (32.6)}{32.6 - 6.05} = 7.42 \text{KM}$  $\lambda R_1 = \frac{6050(18)}{3.34} = 32.6 kz$ 

# S'ol ve o

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Solved problems (T.3)

1- The transistor in the circuit shown below has  $\beta = 75$ . Determine the quiesent values for Icp and Vcq assume  $V_{BE}(oN) = c.7V$ 



$$I_{B} = \frac{8 - 0.7}{76(12kn) + 12kn} = 7.9 \mu A$$

2- An upn transistor has a reverse - Saturation current (T.3)
of Is = 10<sup>-13</sup> Amper and a current gain B= 90. The
transistor is brased at VBE=0.685 V and T=300 K.
Determine the curiffer, base, and collector currents.

### Solution

For BE junchen
$$VBE/V_T$$

$$IE = I_S e$$

$$= 10^{-13} e$$

$$= 27.7 mA$$

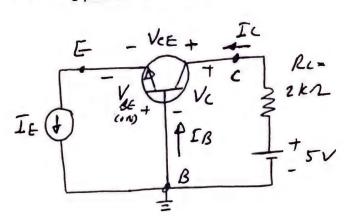
$$= 10^{-13} e$$

$$= 27.7 mA$$

$$I_{C} = \left(\frac{\beta}{1+\beta}\right)I_{E} = \frac{90}{91}\left(27.7\text{mA}\right) = 27.4 \text{ mA}$$

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3- Consider the Circuit shown below. For the upn transistor (T.3) B= 120, VCE = 2V, and VBE(ON) = 0.7V, Determine the collector, emitter, and base currents Ic, IE and IB



#### Solution

VBE (ON) = 0.7 Assume Forward Active mode

$$I_c = \frac{5 - 1.3}{2000} = \frac{5 - V_c}{Rc} = 1.85 \text{ m/A}$$

$$I_E = \left(\frac{1+\beta}{\beta}\right)I_C \stackrel{OR}{=} \frac{I_C}{\alpha} = \left(\frac{121}{120}\right)\left(1.85 \text{ mA}\right) = 1.865 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{I_{C}}{\beta} \stackrel{oY}{=} I_{E} - I_{C} = \frac{1.85}{120} = 15.4 \, \mu A$$

$$I_c + I_B = I_E$$
  
 $1.865 = 1.865$ 

4- consider the circuit shown below. For the transistor (T.3) 17 B=75 and VEB(ON) = 0.7V. Determin the collector current Ic, and the emitter - to - collector Voltage VEC. VEB(ON) + SE TOKA | TE = (B+1) IB Solution € KVL from +8V -10 -2V -2V 10kg Sources -8+(B+1) IBRE+0.7V+IBR8=2=0  $IB = \frac{8 - 0.7 + 2}{76(10Kn) + 10Kn} = 12.1 \mu A$ Ic= BIB = (75) (12.1 MA) = 0.906 m A IE = (B+1) IB = 76 (12.1 MA) = 0.9292 mA KVL from +8V → -8V sources - 8 + ReIG + VEC + RLIC - 8 = 0 in VEC = 16- (10K) (0.9292mA) - (3K) (0.906mA)

€ 4V

5- For the circuit shown below, B = 30 and VBE(ON) = 0.7, Find the Voltage VI such that VCEQ is at the center of the load line.

$$| I_{CQ} | = 12V$$

$$| R_1 = 15KL | I_{BQ} | + V_{CEQ}$$

$$| I_{R_1} | = 100KL | + V_{CEQ}$$

$$| I_{R_2} | = 100KL | + V_{CEQ}$$

$$| I_{R_1} | = 100KL | + V_{CEQ}$$

solution

At the center of load line  $V_{CEQ} = \frac{V_{CE}}{2} = 6V$ 

$$V_{CEQ} = \frac{V_{CL}}{2} = 6V$$

$$I_{CQ}$$

$$I_{CQ} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEQ}}{Rc} = \frac{12-6}{2700} = 2.73 \text{mA}$$

$$I_{B0} = \frac{I_{C\phi}}{\beta} = \frac{2.73}{30} = 0.091 \text{ mA} = 91 \mu \text{A}$$

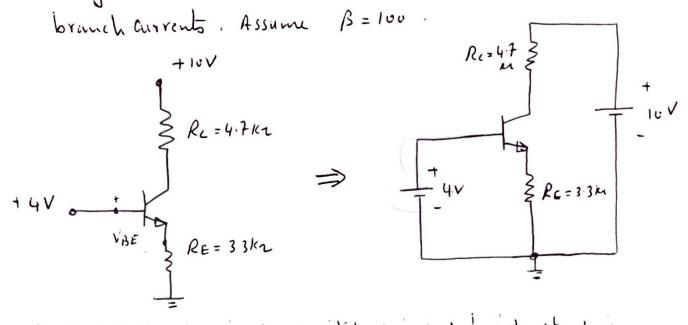
$$I_{R_2} = \frac{V_{BE(0N)} - (-12)}{R_2} = \frac{0.7 + 12}{100,000} = \frac{12.7}{10000} = 0.218m A$$

$$I_{R_{1}} = \frac{1}{R_{2}} \frac{1}{R_{2}} = \frac{1}{R_{2}} \frac{1}{R_{3}} = \frac{1}{R_{2}} \frac{1}{R_{3}} = \frac{1}{R_{2}} \frac{1}{R_{3}} = \frac{1}{R_{3}} \frac{1}{R_{3}} = \frac{1}$$

$$V_{I} = I_{R_{i}}R_{i} + V_{BE}(oN) = (0.218mA)(15k1) + 0.7V$$

$$= 3.97V$$

6-1 consider the circuit shown in the following figure, (T.3) analyze this circuit to determine all node voltages and branch currents. Assume B = 100



- في سائم لل لادسيسوا، دور ام لدام سد - نعلى في سطة لمث لا ( لعفادة) active mode ام لا ، وماليّال لكيما أم لقوم الله ليراتر منو رايل ت لينفية لعفائه وليتر في الحل وس فلال لينافي تتحفور سر عمه الفوم الم لد فادا يم إيدراهم مصحيا فارسا نعت سَلاك لِهَا في الم إذا ليونراهم عيرسيري ناري سنيد لمل عرة افرى بناد على إنه في الن تم اكسل علي .

From the circuit we note that the base is Connected to +4V, and the emitter is connected to ground through a resister RE.

€ It therefore is safe to conclude that the base - emitter junction will be forward - biased Assuming that this is the case and assuming that UBE is approximately 0.7 V.

i VE = 4 - VBE = 4 - 0.7 = 3.3 V

Now we know the voltages at the two ends of RE, then we can determine the current IE

$$I_E = \frac{V_{E-c}}{R_C} = \frac{33V}{33kn} = 1mA$$

Since the collector is connected through Re to to V power supply, it appears possible that the collector Voltage will be higher than the base voltage (which is essential for active mode operation

$$I_{C} = \alpha I_{E} \quad \text{and} \quad d = \frac{\beta}{\beta + i} = \frac{100}{101} = 0.99$$

i Ic=0.99 X1 = 0.99m17

Since the base is at +4V the collector-base junction is rever biased by 1.3V and the transister indeed in the active mode

$$I_{B} = \frac{I_{E}}{\beta + 1} = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \simeq \alpha |\alpha| m A$$

5- 
$$(V_{BC}=0.7V)$$
  $(\beta = 100)$   $= 101$